L 10694-66 EWT(m)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) DS/JD/WW/JG/WB

ACC NR: AT5028245 SOURCE CODE: UR/2631/65/000/006/0087/0091

AUTHOR: Volodin, V. P.; Ozeryanaya, I. N.; Smirnov, M. V.

ORG: Institute of Electrochemistry, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii)

TITLE: Corrosion of zirconium in a melt of alkali metal chlorides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii. Trudy, no. 6, 1965. Elektrokhimiya rasplavlennykh solevykh i tverdykh elektrolitov (Electrochemistry of fused salts and solid electrolytes), 87-91

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion rate, zirconium, chloride, anode polarization, corrosion, argon, temperature dependence, potassium chloride, sodium chloride

ABSTRACT: The corrosion of zirconium was studied under argon in a molten equimolar mixture of potassium and sodium chlorides from which traces of oxygen and moisture had been thoroughly removed. Three methods were employed: (1) direct determination of the corrosion rate of zirconium from the weight loss of the sample and data of chemical analysis of the melt; (2) by calculation of the corrosion currents from values of the steady-state potential at 700, 800, and 900C; (3) from measurements of anodic polarization. The corrosion rate is found to increase with

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ACC NR: AT5028245

rising temperature. The temperature dependence of the steady-state potentials of zirconium is found to be expressed by the linear relation

$$\varphi_{s.s} = -3.32 + 9.5 \times 10^{-4} T$$

where $\varphi_{s.s}$ is the steady state potential in volts. It is shown that within the limits of possible experimental error, the corrosion rate determined by the direct method is in good agreement with that calculated from the steady-state potentials and anodic polarization curves. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/// SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

Fused Salts

18

HW

Card 2/2

BLYUMENTAL', M.G.; VOLODIN, V.P.; LAPSHIN, V.V.; AKUTIN, M.S.

Effect of some technological factors of extrusion on the orientation of sheet materials. Plast. massy no.8:23-26 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

S/0020/64/155/002/0418/0421

ACCESSION NR: AP4022724

AUTHOR: Smirnov, M. V.; Volodin , V. P.; Ozeryanaya, I. N.

TITLE: Stationary potential and metal corrosion in fused salts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 2, 1964, 418-421

TROPIC TAGS: fused salts, metal ionization, thermodynamic equilibrium, electrode potential, saline medium, alkali metal, equimolar mixture, pure argon, corrosion current, polarizing current, beryllium, titanium, uranium

ABSTRACT: Metal corrosion is frequently found in fused salts in which the oxide and corrosion products exist in ionic form. A thermodynamic equilibrium should be established between the metal and its ions as well as between the oxidizer ions and the restored oxidizer form in the fusion layer adjacent to the metal at high temperatures. But the fusion layer adjacent to the metal is not in a state of equilibrium with the entire surrounding medium, and the corrosion process does not come to an end when a stationary potential is established. A stationary potential is an important quantitative characteristic of metal corrosion in fused salts, because this corrosion is an electrochemical process. The value of this process is that it can easily be measured. The oxidizers in a saline medium may be

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022724

cations as is the case, for example, of the corrosion in pure smeltings of alkali metal chlorides free from extraneous impurities. As was shown earlier, the stationary potential can be linked with the diffusion current of the second corrosion product, the alkali metal "subions". This assumption can easily be verified by experimental methods. To do that, the zirconium should be replaced by a more electropositive metal such as molybdenum and polarized as a cathode under the same conditions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 8 equations and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: AN SSSR

SUBMITTED: 18Nov63 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, M. V.; VOLODIN, V. P.; OZERYANAYA, I. N.

Stationary potential and corrosion of metals in fused salts.
Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 2:418-421 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A. N. Frumkinym.

FOMENKO, B.A.; VOLODIN, V.P.; SIDOROVICH, A.V.; KUVSHINSKIY, Ye.V.

Thermomechanical investigation of polyisobutylene by stretching and penetration tests. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.9:1393-1397 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NO: AP3006764

S/0190/63/005/009/1393/1397

AUTHORS: Fomenko, B. A.; Volodin, V. P.; Sidorovich, A. F.; Kuvshinskiy, Ye. V.

TITLE: Thermomechanical investigations of polyisobutylene by means of dilation and penetration

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 9, 1963, 1393-1397

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, thermal oxidation, single axis elongation, polyisobutylene, amorphous polymer, thermomechanics

ABSTRACT: The low-molecular-weight polymer was prepared by means of thermal oxidation decomposition of the high-molecular-weight product, heating the latter in air at 160-170C for 50 hours. The characteristic molecular weights M_{w_1} and M_{w_2} were 0.55×10^6 and 1.86×10^6 respectively. The method of investigation consisted of single-axis elongation of a film strip under a constant force, and penetration by a 3-mm cylindrical indentor under a gradual temperature rise. The results show behavior of polyisobutylene analogous to other linear polymers. As in other amorphous polymer deformations, a sharp branch in the thermomechanical curve of polyisobutylene shows a superelastic behavior. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NO: AP3006764

ASSOCIATION: Institut vy*sokomolekulyarny*kh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular-Weight Compounds AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Mar62 DATE ACQ: 30Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOLODIN, V.P.; KABIN, S.P.; KUVSHINSKIY, Ye.V.

Measuring dynamic and mechanical properties of rubber in the frequency range from 0,01 to 4,000 hertz. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.4:179 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Rubber--Testing)

VOLODIN, V.P.; POLYAKOV, Yu.N.

Wide-band phase meter with a direct reading. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.3:89-90 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

29619
S/120/61/000/004/031/034
E194/E355

15.9300

AUTHORS: Volodin, V.P., Kubin, S.P. and Kuvshinskiy, Ye.V.

TITLE: Measurement of the dynamic mechanical properties of rubber in the frequency range from 0.01 to 4 000 c.p.s.

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1961, p. 179

TEXT: A previous work (Ref. 1 - this journal, 1957, No. 5, 86) described equipment for determining the dynamic mechanical properties of rubber in the frequency range of 100 to 4 000 c.p.s. It was shown that, in principle, the apparatus could be used for lower frequencies and this has now been done. Measurements of the shear modulus and tangent of mechanical loss angle can now also be made in the frequency range of 0.01 to 100 c.p.s. The output of an ultralow-frequency generator is amplified and applied through a resistance to the coil of a vibrator. A peak voltmeter is used to measure the voltage drop across the resistance which is proportional to the stress applied to the specimen. It also measures the

Measurement of ....

alternating component of the output voltage from a capacitative pick-up which is proportional to the displacement of the specimen. A phasemeter is used to measure the phase-angle between the voltage corresponding to stress and that corresponding to strain. Measurements can be made in the temperature range -30 to +60 °C. Test results are quoted for shear modulus and tangent of mechanical loss angle as functions of frequency at a temperature of 15 °C for СКБ (SKB) base rubber. Thus, at a frequency of 0.01 c.p.s. the shear modulus is 2.6×10^6 dynes/cm^2 and tan δ = 0.17. At a frequency of 100 c.p.s. the corresponding figures are 5.4×10^6 dynes/cm^2 and tan δ = 0.3 c.p.s.
There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1960

Card 2/2

158510

27712
S/120/61/000/003/024/041
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Volodin, V.P.

TITLE: Determination of the dynamical mechanical characteristics of solid polymers

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.3, pp.142-146

TEXT: This article describes equipment, based on the travelling-wave method, for determining the dynamical mechanical characteristics of solid polymers in the frequency range 10-100 kc/s and in the temperature range -30 to +100 °C. In addition, the dynamic modulus of elasticity can be measured in continuous tension until fracture occurs, and an extension diagram is drawn. All the results are recorded automatically. The mechanical vibrator is driven by a generator type ЗГ-12 (ZG-12) and it applies longitudinal harmonic vibrations to the specimen which is in the form of a thread. The frequency is measured electrically by a phase meter type ИЧ-5А (ICh-5A). A vibration pickup can be moved along the specimen; its signal is amplified and measured by a valve voltmeter. The phase difference between the amplified output and the generator is measured. The end of the specimen remote from

Card 1/4

Determination of the dynamical ....

the vibration generator is fixed to a rigid steel wire which passes over a pulley connected to a dynamometer which measures the load applied to the specimen. The wire is wound over a drum to apply tension to the specimen and the strain is measured at the drum. The chamber containing the test specimen can be heated or cooled. Test specimens are 1 - 1.5 m long and hence reflection of the elastic wave from the free end of the specimen may be neglected. The transverse dimension must be less than the length of the waves propagated along the specimen, e.g. 0.5-1 mm for a round specimen. In this case it may be considered that a plane travelling-wave is propagated along the specimen. The speed of propagation and damping can be calculated from the readings of phase and amplitude along the specimen. The speed of propagation is readily determined from phase readings at two positions and so changes in elasticity during the application of tension are readily followed. The vibration generator is a bundle of crystals of Rochelle salt or ammonium dihydrophosphate, and its construction is briefly described. The generator applies strictly longitudinal waves and is strong enough to permit a breaking test on polymer thread of up to 2 mm diameter. The principal resonant frequency of the driving

Determination of the dynamical ....

head is 63 kc/s but as it adheres well to the generator crystals, it can be driven at other frequencies. For example, vibrations of sufficient amplitude were obtained at frequencies of 13.6, 33, 41 and 50 kc/s. The vibration pick-up is made of two platelets of polarised barium titanate of 5 x 20 x 0.5 mm adhering to the two sides of an elastic steel or brass plate of the same dimensions. The amplifier has an amplification factor of up to 80 000; its band pass is made narrow to exclude interference and noise. The phase meter has been described by the present author and Yu.N. Polyakov (Ref.10: PTE, 1960, No.3, 89). The pick-up position and specimen strain are both measured on special rheostat gauges. The frequency range of the equipment depends very much on the properties of the specimen and particularly on its damping characteristics. At high frequencies in particular, damping may be so great that measurements cannot be made. The frequency range may also be limited by reflection from the end of the specimen setting up a standing wave. For example, with samples of Kapron the frequency range is 10 - 100 kc/s. Varying conditions of contact between the vibration pick-up and the specimen are the main source of error and may limit the

Determination of the dynamical .....

low-frequency end of the range. In tests the speed of sound in specimens was determined with an error of 2%. The error in determining the damping factor is 4-10%; the error of measuring Young's modulus is 4-5%; that of measuring the tangent of the mechanical loss angle is 10-15%. Measurements can be made over the temperature range -30 to 100 °C. Acknowledgments are expressed to Ye.V. Kuvshinskiy and Yu.N. Polyakov for their assistance. There are 4 figures and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent English language references read as follows:

Ref.4: K.W. Hillier, H. Kolsky, Proc. Phys. Soc. B, 1949, Vol.62, 111.
Ref.5: K.W. Hillier, Proc. Phys. Soc. B, 1949, Vol.62, 701.
Ref.6: R.S. Witte, B.A. Mrowca, E. Guth. J. Appl. Phys., 1949, Vol.20, 481.
Ref.7: J.W. Ballow, J.C. Smith. J. Appl. Phys., 1949, Vol.19, 20, 495.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

Card 4/4
SUBMITTED: August 6, 1960

Volodin, V. P.

pa

81990
S/120/60/000/03/023/055
E140/E563

9,6000

AUTHORS: Volodin, V. P. and Polyakov, Yu. N.

TITLE: Broadband Direct-Reading Phasemeter

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 3, pp 89-90

ABSTRACT: The phasemeter employing the principle of reversing the state of a flip-flop by passage of the reference and unknown signals through zero alternately is here realised using square-loop ferrite peak transformers. The input signals must be not less than about 1 V. Operating band from 250 - 10^5 cps, scale linear, resolution 0.1 - 0.5°, decreasing with frequency, frequency independent to within 0.5°. With equal amplitudes in the two channels the output reading is constant to within 0.5°. However, with one signal constant and the other varying between 1 and 50 V a linear variation of reading occurs, over a range of 3-4°. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1959

TSAGOLOV, N.A., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; BLYUMIN, I.G., prof., doktor ekon.nauk [deceased]; RUMYANTSEV, A.M., prof.; KORNIYENKO, A.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; SHNEYKERSON, A.I., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; LIF, Sh.B., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; SHVEDKOVA, G.M., kand.ekon. nauk; FISHEVSKIY, Yu.K.; DVORKIN, I.N., doktor ekon.nauk; SIDOROV, I.F.; KHAFIZOV, R.Kh., kand.ekon.nauk; NIKOLAYEV, A.B., kand.ekon. nauk; AVRAMCHUK, F.P., kand.ekon.nauk; AL'TER, L.B., doktor ekon. nauk; BOYARSKIY, A.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; BREGHL', E.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; ARZUMANYAN, A.A.; VOLODIN, V.S., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; MIKSHA, L.S., kand.ekon.nauk; BUNKINA, M.K., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; YEVREYSKOV, A.V., kand.ekon.nauk; FADEYEVA, T.A., kand.ekon.nauk; KOLGANOV, M.V., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; KHROMUSHIN, G.B., kand.ekon.nauk; MOSHENSKIY, M.G., kand.ekon.nauk; IVANOV, N.N., kand.ekon.nauk; GUTTSAYT, M.G., dotsent, kand.ekon. nauk; ABOLTIN, V.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; KOLLONTAY, V.M., kand.ekon.nauk; GLUKHAREV, L.I., kand.ekon.nauk; POKROVSKIY, A.I., kand.ekon.nauk; DADASHEV, G.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; ALESHINA, I.V., kand.ekon.nauk; ZHAMIN, V.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk;

(Continued on next card)

TSAGOLOV, N.A.--(continued) Card 2.
KOZLOV, A.P.; TIMOFEYEV, T.T., kand.istor.nauk; ALEKSEYEV, A.M., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; FILATOVA, Ye.M., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: VOLKOV, F.M., kand.ekon.nauk; KHROMUSHIN, G.B.; VOZNESENSKIY, L.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik. SPERANSKAYA, L., red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn.red.

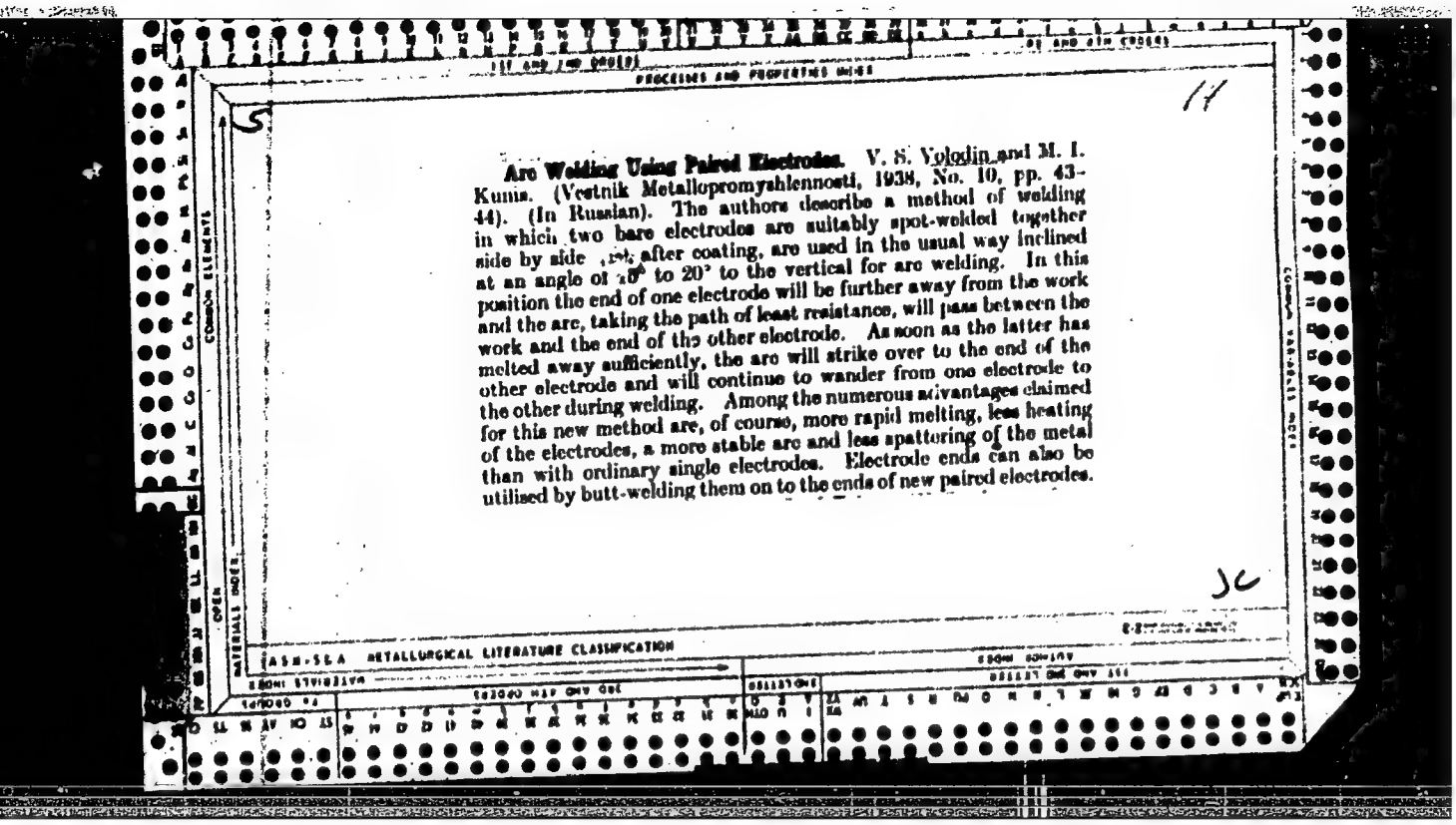
[Criticism of present-day bourgeois, reformist, and revisionist economic theories] Kritika sovremennykh burzhuaznykh, reformistskikh i revizionistskikh ekonomicheskikh teorii. Pod red. N.A.TSagolova. Moskva, Izd-vo Sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 588 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moscow. Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Arzumanyan).
(Economics)

VOLODIN, VIKTOR STEPANOVICH

VOLODIN, Viktor Stepanovich; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., red.; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhn.red.

[Through Belgium and Luxemburg] Po Belgii i Liuksemburgu. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1957. 37 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Belgium--Description and travel)
(LUXEMBURG--Description and travel)



Arc Welding Using Paired Electrodes. V. S. Volodin and M. I. Kunis. (Vestnik Metallopromyshlennosti, 1938, No. 10, pp. 43-44). (In Russian). The authors describe a method of welding in which two bare electrodes are suitably spot-welded together side by side, and after coating, are used in the usual way inclined at an angle of 10° to 20° to the vertical for arc welding. In this position the end of one electrode will be further away from the work and the arc, taking the path of least resistance, will pass between the work and the end of the other electrode. As soon as the latter has melted away sufficiently, the arc will strike over to the end of the other electrode and will continue to wander from one electrode to the other during welding. Among the numerous advantages claimed for this new method are, of course, more rapid melting, less heating of the electrodes, a more stable arc and less spattering of the metal than with ordinary single electrodes. Electrode ends can also be utilised by butt-welding them on to the ends of new paired electrodes.

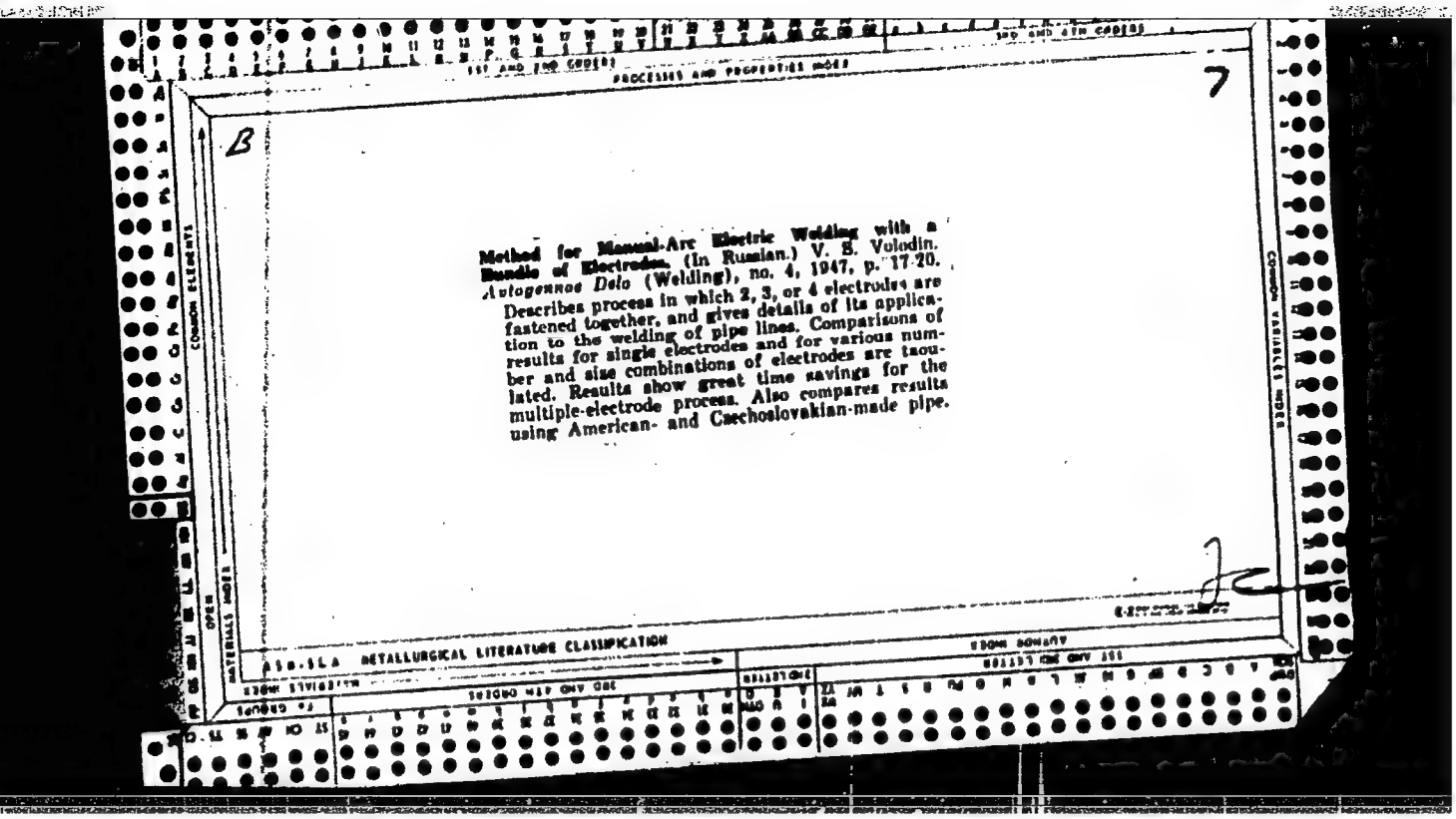
VOLODIN, V. S.

Metod ruchnoi dugovoe elektrosvarki puchkom elektrodov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1947. 22 p. illus.

Manual method of arc welding by means of an electrode bundle.

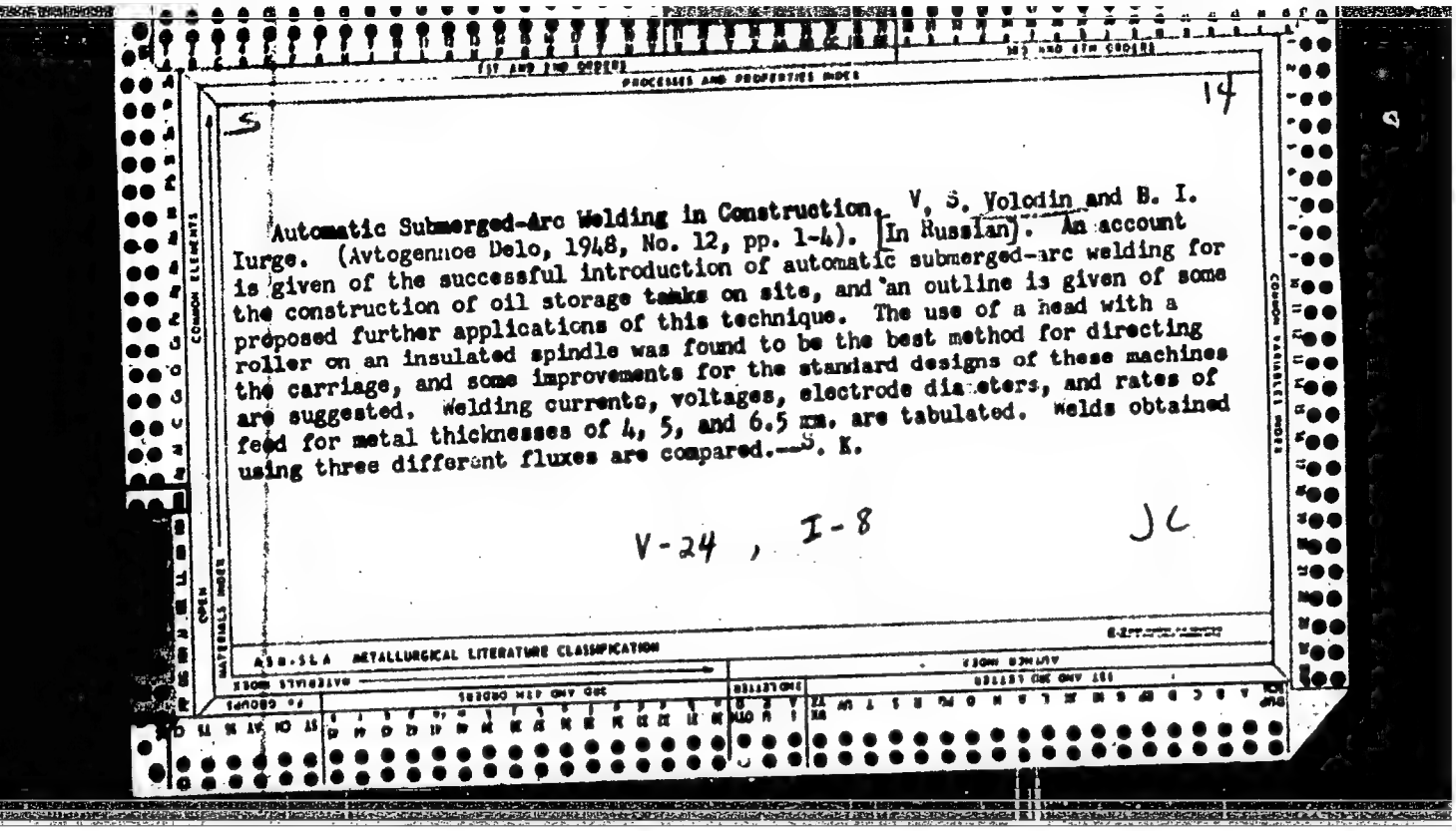
DLC: TK 4660.V6

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union. Library of Congress, 1953.



Method for Manual-Arc Electric Welding with a Bundle of Electrodes. (In Russian.) V. S. Volodin. *Avtogennoe Delo* (Welding), no. 4, 1947, p. 17-20.

Describes process in which 2, 3, or 4 electrodes are fastened together, and gives details of its application to the welding of pipe lines. Comparisons of results for single electrodes and for various number and size combinations of electrodes are tabulated. Results show great time savings for the multiple-electrode process. Also compares results using American- and Czechoslovakian-made pipe.



14

Automatic Submerged-Arc Welding in Construction. V. S. Volodin and B. I. Iurge. (Avtogennoe Delo, 1948, No. 12, pp. 1-4). [In Russian]. An account is given of the successful introduction of automatic submerged-arc welding for the construction of oil storage tanks on site, and an outline is given of some proposed further applications of this technique. The use of a head with a roller on an insulated spindle was found to be the best method for directing the carriage, and some improvements for the standard designs of these machines are suggested. Welding currents, voltages, electrode diameters, and rates of feed for metal thicknesses of 4, 5, and 6.5 mm. are tabulated. Welds obtained using three different fluxes are compared.—S. K.

V-24 , I-8 JC

VOLODIN, V. S.

Jul 49

USSR/Engineering
Welding
Low Temperatures

"Automatic Welding of Reservoirs When Climatic Temperatures are Low," A. S. Lal'kevich, V. S. Volodin, Engineers, 2½ pp

"Avtogen Delo" No 7.

In 1948 there was much welding, under flux, of oil tanks. Since this welding is a year-round program, the problem of welding at low temperatures is very important. Completed experiments to determine whether or not it would be practical to weld at temperatures lower than 0° C. Determined that low-carbon steel (up to 2%) could be satisfactorily welded at temperatures down to -20° C. Recommends flux type AN-348 or OSTs-45 and low-carbon flux type 1A (GOST 2246-43) for low-temperature welding.

53/49T50

VOLODIN, V. S.

VOLODIN, V. S., Inzhener i FAL'KEVICH, A. S., Inzhener
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu Ministerstva neftyanoy promyshlennosti

ISSLEDOVANIYE DUGOVOY ELEKTROSVARKI OPLAVLYAYUSHCHIMSYA PUCHKOM ELEKTRODOV

page 138

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950, Moscow, 1951

VOLODIN, V. S.

VOLODIN, V. S. Inzh. i NAZEL', A. G. Kand. Tekhn. Nauk
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu Ministerstva neftyanoy
promyshlennosti

IZUCHENIYE I VNEDRENIYE PROTSESSOV AVTOMATICHESKOY SVARKI POD FLYUSOM
Page 139

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950,
Moscow, 1951

VOLODIN, V. S.

USSR/Engineering - Welding Mar 51

"Methods for Decreasing Metal Porosity in Joints Made by Automatic Welding," A. S. Fal'kevich, V. S. Volodin, Engineers, NIIStroyneft'

"Avtogen Delo" No 3, pp 21-23

Conducted investigations to det causes of porosity in welding works performed outdoors, such as welding of oil-storage tanks. Used low-carbon plate steel 5-6 mm thick in expts. Chief causes of porosity are excessive flux moisture, and rust and moisture on edges of job plates.

185T32

USSR/Engineering - Welding (Contd) Mar 51

Suggests device for rapid detn of flux moisture. Discusses measures for preventing pore formation.

185T32

VOLODIN, V.S.

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Electric Arc — Jun 51

"Electric-Arc Welding With the Resting Bunch of Electrodes," V. S. Volodin, Engr, NIIStroyneft'

"Avtogen Delo" No 6, pp 18-21

Method employs simultaneously several interconnected electrodes, which are rested on the surface of parts to be welded. Welding current flows through one electrode of the bunch and arc is formed between the work to be welded and the electrode which

200T36

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Electric Arc (Contd) — Jun 51

is nearest to the work. As this electrode is melted out, the arc moves to other electrodes and, thus, burns between the work and each electrode of the bunch in turn, always having min length. Volodin has worked several years on improving his method but its expediency is still questionable.

200T36

VOLODIN, V.S., inzh.

Investigating nested electrode arc welding with application of manual pressure. Trudy VNIIStroinefti no.3:49-62 '52.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Electric welding)

USSR/Metallurgy - Welding, Methods Sep 52

"Electric Arc Welding of Multilayer Joints Over Slag," V. S. Volodin," Engr

"Avtogen Delo" No 9, pp 26-28

Compares quality of joints welded with and without removing slag after each pass, establishing that greater number of bead layers may be welded on without slag cleaning with decrease in acidity of electrode coating. Method of welding over slag was developed in laboratory of NIIStroyneft' /probably Sci Res Inst for Constr of Enterprises of

232T81

the Gas and Petroleum Ind/ and presently is in use by a number of plants. Increase in productivity of welding operations is estimated at 10-15%.

232T81

VOICDIN, V. S.

DEMIDOV, V.I.; VOLODIN, V.S.

Sorption method for the purification of ore dressing plant waste waters from cyanide compounds. TSvet. met. 37 no.6:5-10 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VOLODIN, V.S.

[Automatic multi-electrode electric welding] Avtomaticheskaia mnogo-elektrodnaia elektrosvarka. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 22 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Electric welding)

VOLODIN, V. S.

16663 Submerged Automatic Arc Welding With Several Electrodes Simultaneously. V. S. Volodin. Henry Brutcher, Altadena, Calif., *Translation* no. 5016, 5 p. (From *Autogenuoe Delo*, v. 24, no. 2, 1953, p. 25-26.)
Submerged automatic welding process using two or more electrodes simultaneously. Tables, photographs.

Evaluation B-82733

VOLODIN, V.S., inzhener.

Welding with electrode cluster. Avtog. delo 24 no.6:26-29. Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'stva nefti. (Electric welding) (Pal'chuk, N. Yu.) (Makarov, N.L.)

VOLODIN, V. S.

"About Misappropriation of Soviet Inventions by American Firms," Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya 34 (1954) No 1, pp 87/89.

Translation B-79031, 22 Sep 54

VOLODIN,V.S., inzhener; SLUCHANKO,N.A.

Automatic twin-electrode welding. Svar. proizv. no.3:21-22 Mr '55.
(MLRA 8:9)

1. VNIIStroyneft'
(Electric welding--Testing)

VOLODIN,V.S., inzhener

Electrode holders used in the German Democratic Republic for multi-electrode manual arc welding. Svar.proizv. no.10:27-29 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Germany, East--Electric welding)

VOLODIN, V.S., inzhener.

Practices of multiple electrode automatic welding in the United States (From: "Welding Journal" April 1954). Svar. proizv. no.11:31-32 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(United States--Electric welding)

VOLODIN, V.S. inzhener.

Arc welding of multiple layer joints with flux. Trudy VNII Stroinefti no.4:92-103 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Electric welding)

VOLODIN, V.S.

Multielectrode automatic welding [Suggested by V.S.Volodin]. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.147:16-18 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Electric welding)

BOYARCHENKOV, M.A.; VOLODIN, V.S.; KHRENIKOV, F.I.; KOZLOV, G.D.; SUBBOTINA, G.V.; TREFILOVA, I.S.

All-Union conference on magnetic elements of automatic and remote control and computer techniques. Avtom. i telem. 19 no.6:614-620 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Automatic control--Congresses)
(Magnetic amplifiers)

67480

SOV/24-59-4-26/33

9,3250

AUTHORS: Volodin, V.S. and Rozenblat, M.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: A Source of Stable Direct Voltage Based on Magnetic and Semiconductor Elements

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 208 - 210 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The device described is based on a magnetic amplifier and a silicon reference diode. It permits the output voltage to be stabilised with a deviation of ± 0.01% for the changes of the input voltage amounting to ± 20%, changes of frequency of ± 20% and temperature changes up to +70 °C. The block schematic of the device is shown in Figure 1, while its detailed diagram is given in Figure 2. The system consists of a single-stage magnetic amplifier, whose input current I_{oc} is a non-linear function of the difference between the reference voltage and the actual output voltage. The difference signal is formed by inserting a reference diode between the input and the output of the amplifier. A filter consisting of

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A Source of Stable Direct Voltage Based on Magnetic and Semiconductor Elements

capacitances $C_{Ф1}$, $C_{Ф2}$, $C_{Ф3}$ and $C_{Ф4}$, a resistance $R_{Ф}$ and two chokes $Др_1$ and $Др_2$, is connected at the output of the amplifier; this reduces the hum to 0.1% of the output voltage. The system contains two feedback paths:- a negative voltage feedback (rectifiers B_1, resistance R_1 and the winding w_1) and a positive feedback (resistance R_2 and the winding w_2). The performance of the device is illustrated by the curves of Figure 4; the upper curve of Figure 4 gives the percentage change of the output voltage as a function of the input voltage; the lower curve of the figure shows the percentage variation of the output voltage as a function of the frequency. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1959

Card 2/2

VOLODIN, V. S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Development and introduction into industry of microelectronic methods of arc welding." Moscow, 1960. 15 pp; (Ministry of Higher Education, Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor, Red Banner Higher Technical College im Bauman); 120 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 14-15 (16 entries); (KL, 17-60, 152)

S/194/61/000/006/025/077
D201/D302

9,3280

AUTHORS: Volodin, V.S. and Charkashina, A.G.

TITLE: An integrator of a self-adjusting automatic control system with forced oscillations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1961, 44, abstract 6 V310 (V sb. Avtomat. upravleniye, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 380-385)

TEXT: The integrator has been applied to an actual system of extremum control. It consists of a magnetic modulator, a transistorized power amplifier and an output motor stage which moves the slider of a potentiometer. The integrator is simple, reliable and cheap. 3 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

VB

Card 1/1

MORDVINTSEVA, Aleksandra Vladimirovna, kand.tekhn.nauk; VOLODIN, Vasiliy Sergeyevich; SOKOLOV, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich

Specialists answer questions about welding. Tekh.mol. 28 no.11: 8-11 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra svarki Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. Baumana (for Mordvintseva). 2. Glavnyy spetsialist po svarochnomu proizvodstvu Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (for Volodin). 3. Glavnyy inzhener Moskovskogo opytnogo svarochnogo zavoda (for Sokolov).
(Welding)

VOLODIN, Vasiliy Sergeyevich; MISIUKAS, A.[translator]; STASKONIENE,F. red.; BANCEVICIUS, P., tekhn. red.

[Wonderful seam] Nuostabioji siule. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1962. 153 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Welding)

S/135/62/000/002/010/010
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Volodin, V. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the results of the All-Union Welding Contest

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1962, 41-43

TEXT: For the purpose of inciting young Soviet workers to participate in the development of welding practice, an All-Union Contest was organized from July 15, 1960 to April 1st, 1961. Honorary charts, and prizes were granted to a number of organizations and workers. First prizes to: P. S. Mitrofanov, Yu. N. Kostikov, A. M. Kornilov, A. N. Pashin, V. I. Bozhko, Zaporozh'ye Plant of Metal Structures and the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton, for developing a technology of mechanized welding of sheet structures for blast furnaces; G. N. Larin, A. S. Sabinin, TsNIITMASh, for developing new ЦЧ -4 (TsCh-4) electrodes for cold-welding cast iron; V. N. Shavyrin, I. V. Chavkin and others for a technology of producing glued-welded joints in aircraft building; second prizes: I. G. Tkachenko, V. P. Malevannyy and others, Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton, for electric welding of 4.5 x 175 m cementation furnaces; Yu. I. Kozlov, A. V. Shuvalov and others for developing

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S/135/62/000/002/010/010
A006/A101

On the results of the All-Union Welding Contest

the ЭЛУ-1 (ELU-1) and ЭЛУ-2 (ELU-2) units for electron-beam welding in a vacuum; V. A. Timchenko, O. K. Nazarenko, Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton, for a multi-purpose electron-beam welding machine У-3 (U-3) to be used in radio-electronic engineering; K. F. Andreyeva, A. V. Gorskiy, V. M Yelagin, for developing the АСГ - НИТИ (ASG-NITI) machine with automatic displacement of the welding torch along the butt and maintenance of constant arc length; A. F. Shekhnov, D. A. Grudkin, A. A. Silin, TsNIITMASh, for the ПГШ-3 (PGSh-3) semiautomatic machine with a simplified electric circuit on semiconductors; O. K. Nazarenko, V. A. Timchenko, R. I. Pankova, Institute of Electric Welding, for developing a technology of electric-slag welding of titanium using oxygenless fluoride flux АН -Т2 (AN-T2); I. A. Brovko, V. S. Gorokhov, M. N. Belov and others, VPTI, for developing new welding manipulators; A. Sh. Sabirov, Tuymazy SMU of Bashkirian ASSR, for designing a propane-oxygen welding torch with a preheating nozzle. A. M. Sputel', V. N. Shlepakov, and I. K. Podkhodnya, for developing a mechanized method of welding carbon steels with an open arc and powder wire in various spatial positions; L. I. Yagodina, V. A. Chitenin, T. P. Anisimova, Uralvagonzavod, for the design of a six-axial 100-ton semicar; third prizes: V. P. Zimin, A. F. Turlov, Yu. A. Shcherbachenko, and Yu. N. Shalagurov, Volgograd Plant imeni Petrov, for designing an automatic

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On the results of the All-Union Welding Contest

machine for double-arc welding reactor pipes in carbon dioxide; I. M. Yershov, Ye. I. Shikov, Izhevsk Machinebuilding Plant, for improving the technology of producing the ИЖ-56 (IZh-56) motorcycle; G. A. Slavin, A. N. Yegorova, A. P. Golovkin, V. A. Kostyuk for developing a technology and the equipment for automatic flash-welding of up to 0.5 mm thick steel sheets; V. M. Korsunov, and I. I. Chechko, Krasnyy kotel'shchik Plant, for a new design of an automatic machine for butt-welding alloyed-steel boiler pipes; Engineer Yu. V. Sokolov, Institute of Metallurgy imeni Baykov, for developing a method of preventing hot cracks in automatic submerged-arc welding of nickel alloys; Engineer L. S. Sapiro, Plant imeni 15th Anniversary of LKSMU, for developing a method of welding in water-vapor; engineers G. S. Kuz'min and S. V. Bagryanskiy, Zhdanovo Metallurgical Institute, for suggesting the investigation of new methods of electric-arc welding nickel; A. A. Ulesov, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, "Kuybyshevgidrostroy", for designing an electrode holder for multi-electrode welding; A. I. Khokhlov, Glavgaz USSR, for developing a method of continuous welding pipes of 114-168 mm in diameter; engineers G. A. Uglanov, V. N. Kharitonov and K. N. Malanov, Gor'kiy Automobile Plant, for developing friction welding of cutting tools, 22 - 44 mm in diameter; engineers R. Sh. Miftakhov and V. A. Solov'yev, Leningrad Plant imeni Kirov, for developing and assimilating resistance welding in

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On the results of the All-Union Welding Contest

the manufacture of ventilation components of electric machines; A. A. Balashov, G. M. Avanesov, of the Baku Plant "Bakinskiy rabochiy", for a number of suggestions as to the improvement of welded structures; promotion prizes were given to: engineers V. S. Gavrilyuk and B. F. Yakushin, MVTU imeni Bauman, for a machine determining the technological strength of weld joints during crystallization; engineer S. V. Korolev, Lipetskiy sovnarkhoz, for introducing air-arc metal cutting; V. V. Yemel'yanov, Vorozhba car station, for mechanized submerged-arc hardfacing of auto-couplings with the aid of a hose-automatic machine; A. A. Belov, Gor'kiy "Dvigatel' revolyutsii" Plant, for designing a multi-purpose automotive welding torch; engineer O. K. Babayev, AzINMASh, for an automatic machine for welding chisels.

Card 4/4

VOSHCHANOV, K.P., inzh.; VOLODIN, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Consultations on readers' letters. Svar. proizv. no.3:48 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'nyye eksperimental'nyye svarochnyye masterskiye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtogennoy obrabotki metallov (for Voshchanov). 2. Goskomitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (for Volodin).

(Welding)

VOLODIN, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Third International Welders' Congress in the German Democratic Republic. Svar.proizv. no.4:46 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Welding--Congresses)

VOLODIN, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Ways of further automatizing and introducing over-all mechanization in welding. Svar.proizv. no.5:1-2 My '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Welding--Equipment and supplies)

VOLODIN, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Competition among members of the Communist Youth League for a better participation in the creation of specialized and model welding enterprises. Svar.proizv. no.5:44-45 My '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Welding) (Communisty Youth League)

VOLODIN, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Combine for the production of welded pipe in field conditions (from "Oil and Gas Journal," December 1961). Svar. proizv. no.8:42-44 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(United States--Pipelines--Welding)

VOLODIN, Vasiliy Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOV, S.M., red.

[Stories about welding] Rasskazy o svarke. Moskva, Znanie, 1965. 63 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.14) (MIRA 18:7)

SOLODKOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; VOLODIN, V.S., red.

[Capital and surplus value; lecture on the course of capitalist economics for the students of economics faculties in state universities] Kapital i pribavochnaia stoimost'; lektsiia po kursu politicheskoi ekonomii kapitalizma dlia studentov ekonomicheskikh fakul'tetov gosudarstvennykh universitetov. Pod red.V.S.Volodina. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Economics--Study and teaching)

ARTYM, A.D.; VOLODIN, V.V.

Frequency modulation of a quartz oscillator. Elektrosviaz' 16 no.2:32-35 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Oscillators, Crystal)

DONSKOY, [illegible], doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., [illegible]

Power considerations in [illegible] autotransformation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zaved.; elektromekh. 6 no.11: 21-29 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina. Predstavlena kafedroy elektropriyoda i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh ustanovok.

DOMSKOY, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; VOLODIN, V.V., inzh.

Calculation of the oscillatory system of a shortwave generator for the power supply of high-frequency plasma. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.11:47-48 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

33699
S/106/62/000/002/005/010
A055/A101

9,2583 (1040, 1147, 1159)

AUTHORS: Artym, A. D., Volodin, V. V.

TITLE: Frequency modulation of crystal oscillators

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1962, 32 - 35

TEXT: This article concerns the methods of frequency modulation by means of direct action upon the frequency stabilizing element, i.e.the crystal. Only one of such methods is (according to the authors) used to-day for high-quality broadcasting. There are other methods which proved to be simpler and more efficient. One of such methods is described in the present article. Instead of the usual circuit (Fig. 1a), the authors use the equivalent circuit of Fig. 1b, which shows that the "superfluous" element in their problem is C'_o. The effect of C'_o can be compensated appreciably with the aid of L'_o (Fig. 2a), tuned with C'_o to the mean oscillating frequency ω_o. The capacitance C_{osc} of the tube part of the system, including the mean value of the controlled capacitance C_{contr}, is compensated by L_{osc}, i.e.:

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L'_o C'_o}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{osc} C_{osc}}}. \quad (1)$$

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Frequency modulation of crystal oscillators

The nonlinear distortions, conditioned by the difference of the examined system (Fig. 2a) from the antiresonance circuit (Fig. 2b) are given by

$$K_f = \frac{(\Delta\omega_m)^2}{2\omega_2(\omega_2-\omega_1)} \qquad (2)$$

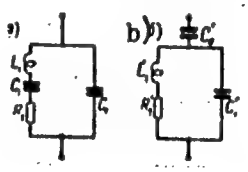
where $\Delta\omega_m$ is the frequency deviation amplitude, ω_2 and ω_1 are, respectively, the crystal antiresonance and resonance frequency. The authors reproduce the diagram of their modulated crystal oscillator (Fig. 3). The parameters of the chosen crystal are: C_o = 17.5 pf, C_1 = 0.022 pf, L_1 = 0.091 h, R_1 = 12ohms, f_2 = 3.56 Mc/s. The nearest spurious resonant frequency of the crystal is removed by 36 kc/s from the fundamental one. Owing to the dependence of the voltage across the 4K-resistance upon the modulating voltage, the diodes are unblocked for a time equal to a more or less considerable fraction of the period of the h-f oscillations, which causes a corresponding variation in the reactive component of the conductance (300 pf-capacitance in the circuit of the diodes and of the crystal). The equivalent reactive component of the modulated capacitance remains practically unchanged at considerable variations of the diode parameters. The described reactive modulator is therefore highly stable. The inductance in the anode circuit

Frequency modulation of crystal oscillators

of the first tube plays the part of L_{osc} of Fig. 2a. With the aid of the parallel-connected variable capacitance, the system is tuned so that, at the medium value of the controlled reactance and the crystal being pulled out, the frequency of the oscillations is about equal to the carrier frequency. The inductance in the crystal circuit (L_0' in Fig. 2a) is tuned to resonance with the crystal capacitance (C_0') (with the aid of the series-connected variable capacitor). The second stage ensures the suppression of spurious frequencies. Some experimental results are added. There are 4 figures, and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Mortley. FMQ. Wireless World, 1951, 57. Mortley. Frequency-modulated quartz oscillators for broadcasting equipment. Proc. IEE., 1957, v. 104, no. 15. The Soviet authors or scientists mentioned in the article are: M. G. Margolin, F. V. Kushnir and I. A. Shidlovskiy.

SUBMITTED: January 3, 1961

Figure 1.



Card 3/3

DONSKOY, A.V.; VOLODIN, V.V.

Using silicon diodes for the overload protection of frequency meters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.2:38-44 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki.

DONSKOY, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; VOLODIN, V.V., inzh.

Comparison of the circuit diagrams of induction heaters.
Elektrotekhnika 35 no.12:40-43 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

DONSKOY, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VOLODIN, V.V., inzh.

Power relationships in an oscillatory system with transformer coupling of an inductive load. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 8 no.3:23-30 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina. Predstavlena kafedroy elektroprivoda i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh ustanovok.

S/632/60/000/019/008/009
D053/D113

AUTHOR: Volodin, V.Ya.

TITLE: Portable electromagnetic vibrograph

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy aero-gidrodinamicheskiy institut. Promyshlennaya aerodinamika, no. 19, 1960. Izmereniye vozdushnykh potokov, 74-77.

TEXT: Design and performance of a portable electromagnetic vibrograph are described. The vibrograph (Fig. 3) consists of a body made of non-magnetic material holding a permanent magnet, four 6Д6А (6D6A) diodes mounted on a plate between the magnet poles, and a feeler mounted on a shaft and linked through a bushing to the plate. Its electric circuit is shown in Fig. 4. Its operation principle is based on the interaction of the electron flux within the diodes with the magnetic field of the permanent magnet. The magnitude of the electric signal generated in this device is proportional to the displacement of the plate with diodes, as effected by the feeler due to measured vibrations. The generated signal is recorded by a loop oscillograph of average sensitivity. The vibrograph can be

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Portable electromagnetic vibrograph...

used for synchronously recording vibrations at different points of the structure; this is not possible when using mechanical vibrographs. The vibrograph specifications are: (1) vibration amplitude range - 0.05 to 2.0 mm; (2) frequency range - 5 to 100 cps; (3) sensitivity within the linear portion of the frequency response - 7.4 mA/mm; (4) maximum error - up to 15% on low frequencies and up to 7% on high frequencies; (5) supply voltage - 24V dc from a storage battery; a change in the supply voltage by ±2V effects a ±2% change in the sensitivity of the device. There are 7 figures.

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ALEKSEYEV, S.N.; ANTIPIN, V.A.; ARTAMONOV, V.S.; BALALAYEV, G.A., inzh.; VOLODIN, V.Ye.; GOL'DENBERG, N.L.; GORINA, B.S.; GOFEN, D.A.; GRISHIN, N.Ye.; DERESHKEVICH, Yu.V.; DORONENKOV, I.M.; KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LEYRIKH, V.E.; LUTONIN, N.V.; MOLOKANOV, A.V., dots.; NOGIN, A.Ya.; PAKHOMOV, N.M.; PROTOSAVITSKAYA, Ye.A.; ROMOV, I.V.; CHAPLITSKIY, L.A.; TSEYTLIN, A.G.; STRAV'YE, P.K.; MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; PEREVALYUK, M.V., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Corrosion protection in the construction of industrial buildings] Zashchita ot korrozii v promyshlennom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 406 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Industrial buildings)

ALDATOV, T.N.; ANATOL'YEVSKIY, P.A.; ANOKHINA, K.T.; ORECHKIN, P.M.; PLOKHOV, V.I.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glavnyy red.; PLOTNIKOV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk RSFSR, red.; KAZ'MIN-BALASHOV, A.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV, D.V., red.; TARAN, V.D., red.; SEREBRENNIKOV, S.S., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.; SHERSHUKOVA, M.A., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual for specialized work; design and construction of water-supply wells] Spravochnik po spetsial'nym rabotam; proektirovanie i sooruzhenie skvazhin dlia vodosnabzheniia. Pod obshchei red. N.A.Plotnikova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 235 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu spetsial'nykh sooruzheniy promyshlennogo stroitel'stva.
(Wells)

VESELOV, A.A., inzh.; KARNEYEV, N.A., inzh.; KOZLOVSKIY, L.I., inzh.; STEPANOV, A.I., inzh.; TUSHNYAKOV, M.D., inzh.; SHCHEPET'YEV, A.I., inzh.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glav. red.; SUDAKOV, G.G., zam. glav. red.; TARAN, V.D., red.; SEREBRENNIKOV, S.S., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.

[Hoisting and conveying equipment for assembly and specialized operations] Pod"emno-transportnoe oborudovanie dlia montazhnykh i spetsial'nykh rabot. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 679 p. (MIRA 18:4)

VOLODIN, V Ye.

SMIRNOV, L.A.; KANTAKUZEN, A.V.; BAKLANOV, N.A., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.; KISELEV, V.S., red.; KLINOV, I.Ya., red.; KRUCHININ, V.I., red.; SAGALAYEV, G.V., red.; UDYMA, P.G., red.; AYZENSHTAT, I.I., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Acidproof ceramic chemical apparatus] Khimicheskaia apparatura iz kislotoupornoi keramiki. Pod red.N.A.Baklanova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1957. 164 p. (Korroziia v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.10) (MIRA 10:12)
(Chemical apparatus)

BALALAYEV, German Aleksandrovich; VOLODIN, V.Ye., nauchnyy red.; GURVICH, E.A., red.izd-va; HUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Protecting construction elements and apparatus from corrosion] Zashchita stroitel'nykh konstruktsii i apparatury ot korrozii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 351 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

NEKRASOV, K.D.; TARASOVA, A.P.; VOLODIN , V.Ye., red.; DRIBIN, L.F., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Chemically stable heat resistant concrete made with soluble glass] Zharoupornyi khimicheski stoikii beton na zhidkom stekle. Pod red. V.E.Volodina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 149 p. (Korroziia v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.15) (MIRA 13:1)
(Concrete) (Soluble glass)

STAROVEROV, I.G., inzh., red.; FISKORSKIY, B.N., red. spravochnika; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glav. red.; SOKOLOV, D.V., zam. glav. red.; TARAN, V.D., red.; SEREBRENNIKOV, S.S., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.A., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red. NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.; NINEMYAGI, D.K., red. izd-va; OSENKO, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Assembly of ventilation systems] Montazh ventiliatsionnykh sistem. Pod obshchei red. I.G.Staroverova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 430 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Santekhproyekt. (Ventilation)

KAMENETSKIY, S.P.; UTKIN, V.V.; ZOTOV, A.V., nauchnyy red.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.G., glav. red.; SOKOLOV, D.V., zam. glav. red.; TARAN, V.D., red.; SEREBRENNIKOV, S.S., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.; SHIROKOVA, G.M., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Heat insulation work] Teploizoliatsionnye raboty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 439 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Teploproyekt". (Insulation (Heat))

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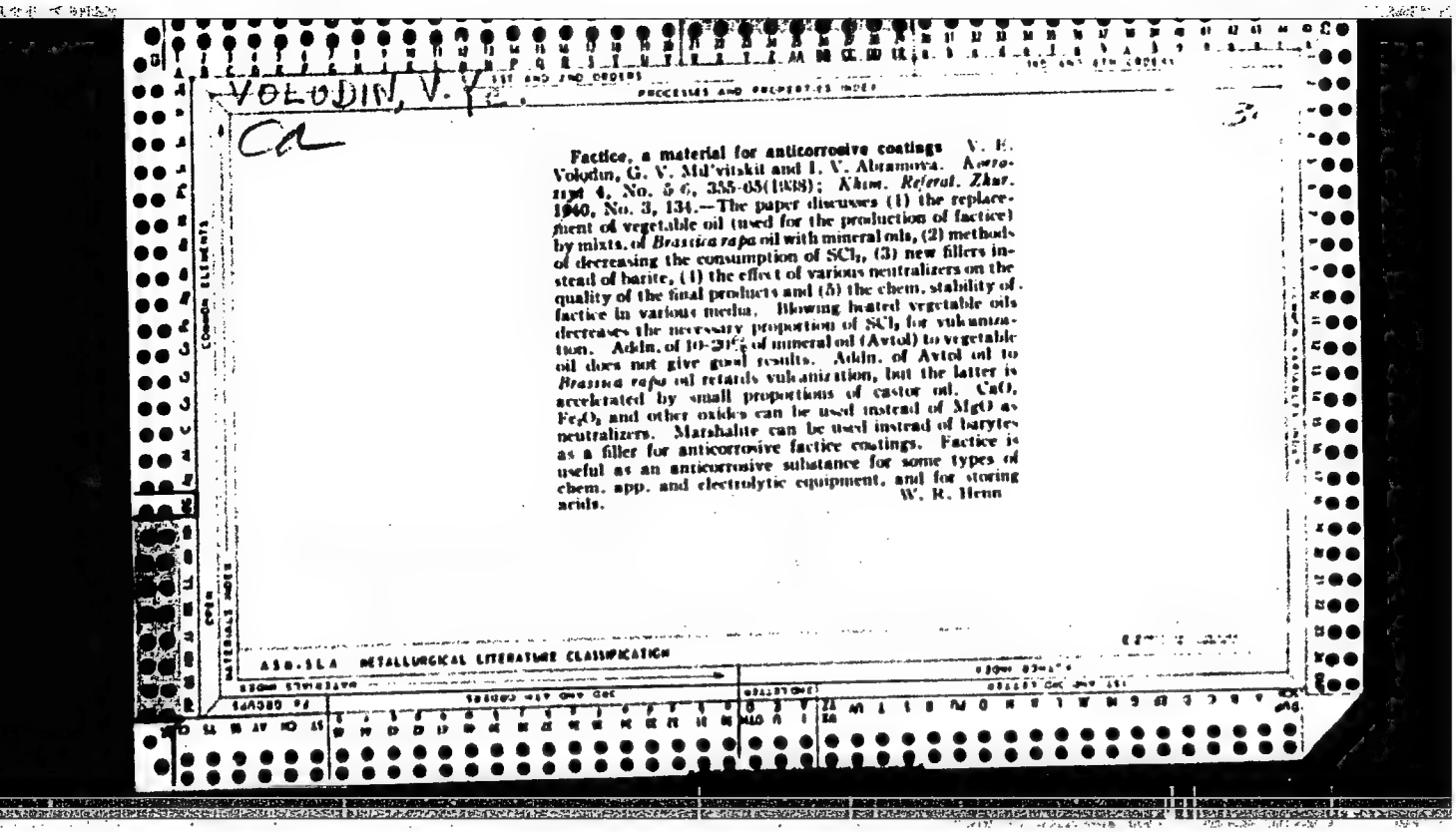

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Ca

Factice, a material for anticorrosive coatings V. E. Volodin, G. V. Mil'vitskii and I. V. Abramova. *Avtotrakt.* 4, No. 5-6, 355-65(1938); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 3, 134.—The paper discusses (1) the replacement of vegetable oil (used for the production of factice) by mixts. of *Brassica rapa* oil with mineral oils, (2) methods of decreasing the consumption of SCl_2, (3) new fillers instead of barite, (4) the effect of various neutralizers on the quality of the final products and (5) the chem. stability of factice in various media. Blowing heated vegetable oils decreases the necessary proportion of SCl_2 for vulcanization. Addn. of 10-20% of mineral oil (Avtol) to vegetable oil does not give good results. Addn. of Avtol oil to *Brassica rapa* oil retards vulcanization, but the latter is accelerated by small proportions of castor oil. CaO, Fe_2O_3 and other oxides can be used instead of MgO as neutralizers. Marshalite can be used instead of baryte as a filler for anticorrosive factice coatings. Factice is useful as an anticorrosive substance for some types of chem. app. and electrolytic equipment, and for storing acids.
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